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judgment of the origin (pp. 65-77), the thought-law (*Denkgesetz*) of the origin (pp. 103-104), etc. If our author means by origin the eternal formal laws which determine the nature of all being, we do not hesitate to assent to his propositions and will be glad to have our anticipations verified in the subsequent volumes of Cohen's philosophy. At present we confess that his terminology and its application to scientific speculations is not without difficulties, not to say obscurities. Certainly, "origin," i. e., *Ursprung*, should not be understood in the sense of "beginning" (*Anfang*), as our author expressly warns us (p. 65), but in the sense of the Greek term ἀρχή.

Whether or not we will eventually assent to Cohen's views, we must confess that his expositions are thoughtful and suggestive. We have to deal with a genuine philosopher, a man deeply versed both in ancient philosophy and modern speculations, who makes the former bear upon the latter and throws much light upon several problems which are much more ancient than its discoverers imagine them to be;¹ and thus the reader will be richly repaid by a perusal of this *Logic of Pure Cognition*.

P. C.

UEBER DIE BEDEUTUNG DES DARWIN'SCHEN SELECTIONSPRINCIPS UND PROBLEME DER ARTBILDUNG. By *Prof. Dr. Ludwig Plate*, Privatdocent an der Universität Berlin. Zweite, vermehrte Auflage, mit zwei Figuren im Text. Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann. 1903. Pages, iv, 247.

It is now forty-four years since Darwin's epoch-making work on the *Origin of Species* appeared. Not only did it cause a fermentation in the scientific world but also modified our religious views considerably. Since the principle of evolution came to be firmly established, new problems have arisen; and an older representative of the evolution theory, Lamarck, has become the exponent of a solution which seems to be opposed to Darwin. Darwin's special contribution, Darwinism in the narrower sense, is an explanation of evolution through natural selection, and in contrast to it the Lamarckian views emphasise that the development of species is due to use or not-use of organs. Darwin himself was not opposed to the Lamarckian explanation, but in the struggle of parties his name has become the exponent of a school which emphasised the omnipotence of natural selection. The Lamarckians, however, insist on the impotence of natural selection, and claim that the origin of species is due to exercise or function.

Professor Plate's present volume, which is the second edition of a similar book that originally grew from a lecture given by the author some time ago in Hamburg, is a fair exposition of the situation, taking the ground that the present prevailing

¹ We are reluctant to venture into details, but as an instance we will mention only the case of Leibnitz who claims to be the "*auteur du principe*," viz., "*de la loi de la continuité*"; and yet the problem is as old as Parmenides and was discussed and considered by Aristotle, being known to these Greek thinkers as τὸ συνεχές or ἡ συνέχεια.

antagonism to Darwin will soon be overcome and that scientists will after all return to the master and recognise the wisdom of his explanations.

Darwin himself was not as narrow as the Darwinians, and we dare say that Lamarck would not have endorsed the narrowness of the Lamarckians. Both were broader than the schools that are now vigorously fighting each other. Although a confessed disciple of Darwin, our author does not exaggerate the significance of the principle of selection, and he thinks it would be wiser to speak neither of its omnipotence nor its impotence. He is glad to recognise the significance of the Lamarckian factors of evolution, and expects that the true solution can be found only by being fair to both views.

Professor Plate discusses in Chapter I.: (1) The Unessential Objections to Darwinism, mostly views based upon a misunderstanding of Darwin's propositions; (2) Essential Objections (pp. 32-84); this part is naturally more important, and deserves a closer examination than we can give it in the present review. Chapter II. discusses the Forms of the Struggle for Life, and of Selection. Chapter III. is devoted to the Auxiliary Theories of Natural Selection, Darwin's Own Theory of Sexual Selection, and other theories invented for the explanation of secondary sex characteristics; Roux's theory of the struggle of the parts within the organism; panmixia and the explanation of rudimentary organs; Weismann's hypothesis of germinal selection. In Chapter IV. the conditions are discussed which are presupposed for natural selection. The surplus of births, variability, and isolation. Chapter V. treats of the Extent and the Limits of the Darwinian and Lamarckian Factors. This chapter may be regarded as the most original contribution of our author. Having explained the idea of direct and indirect adaptation, he reviews the different methods of accounting for organic adaptation: first, the theological explanation; secondly, the vitalistic explanation; thirdly, the Lamarckian explanation; and finally the Darwinian explanation through natural selection. He criticises Wallace's proposition, that all specific characteristics are useful. Selection, however, is monotypical; it dominates throughout the world of living organisms, but not in the domain of inorganic nature.

The book contains a very useful list of the literature on the subject, and also a good index. —5.

ANSICHTEN UND GESPRÄCHE ÜBER DIE INDIVIDUELLE UND SPEZIFISCHE GESTALTUNG IN DER NATUR. Von *Franz Krasan*, Gymnasial-Professor i. r. und k. k. Schulrat in Graz. Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann. 1903. Pages, 280.

The question has often been raised whether the evolution theory should be taught in school, and men of great authority, among them no lesser authority than the late Professor Virchow, have answered it in the negative. Here we have a schoolman in Austria, Franz Krasan, Professor in the Gymnasium at Graz, with the title of k. k. Schulrat, who presents a series of discussions on the origin of spe-

cies and kindred problems. The book is obviously the product of the author's practical work and proves beyond any doubt how these intricate topics can be ventilated in the classroom before scholars such as attend European gymnasiums. The treatment of the subject, which is mostly in the form of dialogues, may not appeal to the general reader but will certainly prove useful to teachers in colleges and collegiate institutes who cherish the ambition of broaching the problems of nature to their pupils and of awakening in them the spirit of scientific research. κ. κ.

DIE EVANGELIEN EINES ALTEN UNZIALCODEX. (BN-Text.) Nach einer Abschrift des dreizehnten Jahrhunderts. Herausgegeben von *Alfred Schmidtke*. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung. 1903. Pages, xl, 116. Price, 4 Marks.

The author publishes the Greek text of Mark, Luke, and John after an ancient uncial manuscript in the National Library at Paris. The codex is of the thirteenth century, and has been copied, according to a note, at the request of the Abbess Olympias, whose name henceforth it will bear. This codex Olympias served as a reading book in the church of the martyr Theodorus, and contains, in addition to the text, several personal entries. The probable site of the monastery is Egypt, perhaps Syria. A Frenchman acquired the codex, and it was finally incorporated into the National Library.

A close inspection shows that the manuscript is a careful copy of an older codex, and may therefore become of importance for settling some of the mooted points in variants. Its archetype seems to have been undertaken with the purpose of giving a synopsis of the four Gospels. We have the diatessaron of Ammonius, and Hesychius tried to do the same without letting the contradictions among the different Gospels disappear. Tatian's *Harmony of the Gospels* followed in the same line, and is apparently accomplished in opposition to Ammonius, for Tatian himself especially blames the latter for removing the contradictions, which he regards as intentionally introduced by God.

The present text edition is carefully done, and Schmidtke's work will prove a valuable help to text-critics. —a—

A HISTORY OF EGYPT FROM THE END OF THE NEOLITHIC PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF CLEOPATRA VII. B. C. 30.¹ By *E. A. Wallis Budge*, M. A., Litt. D., D. Lit., Keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum. Illustrated. 1902. Price, 8 Vols., \$10.00.

Egyptology is making quick progress. The spade unearths new facts almost daily, and since the excavations have been carried on more systematically much

¹ The American publishers are The Oxford University Press, but The Open Court Publishing Company has made arrangements with them to act as agents; accordingly, copies of the work may be obtained by applying directly to us.